A dynamical study of the chirally rotated Schrödinger functional in QCD

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Introduction

The Schrödinger functional and automatic O(a) improvement

Problem:

- Symanzik's effective theory + chiral symmetry of continuum QCD ⇒ automatic O(a) improvement for massless Wilson-fermions in finite volume with p.b.c.'s. (Frezzotti, Rossi '04; Shindler '05; Sint '05; Aoki, Bär '06)
- (standard) SF b.c.'s are incompatible with this argument!

 $\text{Consider: }\psi\to\gamma_5\,\psi,\ \overline\psi\to-\overline\psi\,\gamma_5\text{, using }P_\pm\equiv \tfrac12(1+\gamma_0)\text{,}$

$$\begin{array}{ll} P_+\psi(x)|_{x_0=0}=0, & \xrightarrow{\gamma_5} & P_-\psi(x)|_{x_0=0}=0, \\ \overline{\psi}(x)P_-|_{x_0=0}=0, & \overline{\psi}(x)P_+|_{x_0=0}=0. \end{array}$$

Solution:

- Find alternative SF b.c.'s and/or symmetry transformations of continuum QCD. (Frezzotti, Rossi '05; Sint '05)
- Generalize the ideas of tmQCD to the SF is a natural solution \Rightarrow chirally rotated SF (χ SF). (Sint '05)

The chirally rotated Schrödinger functional

A chiral rotation to the Schrödinger functional (Sint '05)

• Given the isospin doublets ψ and $\overline{\psi}$ satisfying standard SF b.c.'s, we consider the **chiral rotation**,

$$\psi \equiv R\chi \equiv e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}\gamma_5\frac{\tau^3}{2}}\chi, \quad \overline{\psi} \equiv \overline{\chi}R \equiv \overline{\chi}e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}\gamma_5\frac{\tau^3}{2}}.$$

• The fields χ and $\overline{\chi}$ satisfy the chirally rotated SF b.c.'s,

$$egin{aligned} \widetilde{Q}_+\chi(x)|_{x_0=0}&=0,\ \overline{\chi}(x)\widetilde{Q}_+|_{x_0=0}&=0, \end{aligned} \quad \widetilde{Q}_\pm\equivrac{1}{2}(1\pm i\gamma_0\gamma_5 au^3). \end{aligned}$$

• χ SF b.c.'s are **invariant** w.r.t. the continuum QCD symmetry, $\chi \rightarrow \gamma_5 \tau^1 \chi, \quad \overline{\chi} \rightarrow -\overline{\chi} \gamma_5 \tau^1.$

\Rightarrow automatic O(a) improvement can be rescued!

• Since R is a non-anomalous field transformation,

$$\langle O[\psi,\overline{\psi}]\rangle_{P_{\pm}} = \langle O[R\chi,\overline{\chi}R]\rangle_{\widetilde{Q}_{\pm}}.$$

On the lattice, we expect these relations to hold among renormalized correlation functions (up to cutoff effects) $||_{\mathbb{R}^{+}} \ge \mathbb{R}^{+} = \mathbb{R}^{+} \ge \mathbb{R}^{+} = \mathbb{R}^{+} =$

The chirally rotated Schrödinger functional Renormalization and O(a) improvement (Sint '11)

 For Wilson-fermions, the correct χSF b.c.'s are realized by fine-tuning a dim. 3 boundary counterterm (e.g. at x₀ = 0),

$$\overline{\chi}Q_{-}\chi \xrightarrow{R} -\overline{\psi}i\gamma_{5}\tau^{3}P_{-}\psi,$$

 \Rightarrow **breaks** parity and flavor symmetry: its coefficient, $z_f(g_0)$, can be fixed by imposing parity **restoration**.

• Automatic (bulk) O(a) improvement:

 \Rightarrow **NO** bulk O(a) effects for $\gamma_5 \tau^1$ -even obs. $(O \xrightarrow{\gamma_5 \tau^1} + O)$,

 \Rightarrow bulk O(a) effects are located in $\gamma_5 \tau^1$ -odd obs. $(O \xrightarrow{\gamma_5 \tau^1} - O)$.

- Full O(a) improvement needs the tuning of a couple of O(a) boundary counterterms. PT is generally good! (P. Vilaseca's talk)
- The setup has been studied in the quenched approximation
 - ✓ Automatic O(a) improvement, and universality relations.
 - ✓ Tuning of $m_0 \rightarrow m_{crit}$ and z_f quite independent once the action is improved. (Leder, Sint '10; Gonzalez Lopez, Jansen, Renner, Shindler '12)

Renormalization in the $\chi {\rm SF}$

Correlation functions we need ...

Boundary-to-bulk:

$$egin{aligned} g_X^{f_1f_2}(x_0) &= -rac{1}{2} \langle \overline{\chi}_{f_1}(x) \mathsf{\Gamma}_X \chi_{f_2}(x) \, \mathcal{O}_5^{f_2f_1}
angle, \ I_Y^{f_1f_2}(x_0) &= -rac{1}{6} \sum_k \langle \overline{\chi}_{f_1}(x) \mathsf{\Gamma}_{Y_k} \chi_{f_2}(x) \, \mathcal{O}_k^{f_2f_1}
angle, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Gamma_X = A_0, V_0, S, P, \\ &\Gamma_{Y_k} = A_k, V_k, T_{k0}, \widetilde{T}_{0k}. \end{aligned}$$

Boundary-to-boundary:

$$egin{aligned} g_1^{f_1f_2} &= -rac{1}{2} \langle \mathcal{O}_5^{f_1f_2} \, \mathcal{O}_5'^{f_2f_1}
angle \ I_1^{f_1f_2} &= -rac{1}{6} \sum_k \langle \mathcal{O}_k^{f_1f_2} \, \mathcal{O}_k'^{f_2f_1}
angle \end{aligned}$$

 $\mathcal{O}_5^{f_1f_2}, \mathcal{O}_k^{f_1f_2} \equiv \text{bilinears of non-Dirichlet boundary quark-field components.}$



(Leder, Sint '10)

Renormalization in the χ **SF**

Renormalization conditions from universality relations, an example: Z_A

Universality relations:

We consider $\gamma_5 \tau^1$ -even correlation functions ($\widetilde{V} \equiv$ conserved current),

$$\begin{split} f_A^R &= g_A^{R\,uu'} = -ig_V^{R\,ud}, \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad Z_A \, g_A^{uu'} = -ig_{\widetilde{V}}^{ud} + \mathrm{O}(a^2), \\ k_V^R &= l_V^{R\,uu'} = -il_A^{R\,ud}, \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad Z_A \, l_A^{ud} = -il_{\widetilde{V}}^{uu'} + \mathrm{O}(a^2). \end{split}$$

Renormalization conditions:

We can turn the universality relations around and define ren. conditions,

$$Z_{A}^{g} \equiv \frac{-ig_{\widetilde{V}}^{ud}(x_{0})}{g_{A}^{uu'}(x_{0})}\Big|_{x_{0}=\frac{T}{2}}, \qquad Z_{A}^{I} \equiv \frac{iI_{\widetilde{V}}^{uu'}(x_{0})}{I_{A}^{ud}(x_{0})}\Big|_{x_{0}=\frac{T}{2}}$$

Z's so obtained are O(a) improved:

- NO need for operator improvement i.e. c_A or c_V.
- O(a) boundary effects cancel out in the ratios.

(Leder, Sint '10)

Lattice setup ... and a bit about the code

Setup:

- $N_{\rm f} = 2$ non-perturbatively O(a) improved Wilson-fermions.
- We consider a LCP defined by C = C' = 0, T = L, $L \approx 0.6$ fm $\Rightarrow a \approx [0.0755, 0.0658, 0.0486]$ fm, L/a = 8, 12, 16.

Tuning conditions:

$$\mathbf{m}_{\mathrm{crit}}: m_{\mathrm{PCAC}} = \left. \frac{\partial_0 g_A^{ud}(x_0)}{2 g_P^{ud}(x_0)} \right|_{x_0 = \frac{T}{2}} \stackrel{!}{=} 0; \qquad \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{f}}: O^{\gamma_5 \tau^1 \text{-odd}} \stackrel{!}{=} 0.$$

Code:

- The code is based on the openQCD package. (Lüscher, Schaefer '12)
- Simulations of χ SF + SF O(*a*) improved Wilson-fermions.
- Several algorithmic features inherited: multilevel Hasenbusch twisted-mass- + EO-preconditioning, twisted-mass reweighing, ...

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Determination of $m_{\rm crit}$ and z_f

 $m_{\rm PCAC}$ as a function of $m_q = m_0 - m_{\rm crit}$, for $a \approx 0.076$ fm, L/a = 8, and different z_f 's



Determination of m_{crit} and z_f $\gamma_5 \tau^1$ -odd functions g_A^{ud} and $g_P^{uu'}$ as a function of z_f , for $a \approx 0.076$ fm, L/a = 8



Renormalization constants

Comparison among different definitions of Z_V as a function of g_0^2

(Della Morte et. al. '05)



Renormalization constants

Comparison among different definitions of Z_A as a function of g_0^2

(Della Morte et. al. '05; Della Morte, Sommer, Takeda '08; Fritzsch et. al. '12)



Test of universality I

Continuum limit extrapolations for $Z_{V,A}$ differences



Test of automatic O(a) improvement

Continuum limit extrapolations of $\gamma_5 \tau^1$ -odd correlation functions



Flavor symmetry restoration

Continuum limit extrapolations of ratios of correlation functions for $\bar{g}_{\rm SF}^2(L) \approx 2.0$



Test of universality II

Continuum limit extrapolations for $\Delta Z_P = 1 - \frac{Z_P^{\text{XSF}}}{Z_{\text{XSF}}^{\text{XSF}}}$ for different LCP's

(Della Morte et. al. '05)



Outlook & Conclusions

Conclusions:

- Automatic O(a) improvement seems at work.
- Very flexible setup to devise renormalization conditions that allows good control over cutoff effects, and good precision.
- The additional tuning of z_f does not present any particular difficulty, and does not add too much work.

Outlook:

- This is a natural setup for renormalization problems in tmLQCD at maximal twist.
- Determination of renormalization constants for $N_{\rm f}=2+1$ can be obtained from a mixed setup: 2 χ SF + 1 SF fermions.
- Renormalization of more complicated operators, in particular 4-quark and twist-2 operators; very difficult w/o automatic O(a) improvement!

